SVENSKA SLOTT 1

Bohus Fortress (also known as Baahus or Båhus, originally: Bágahús) lies along the old Norwegian–Swedish border in Kungälv, Bohuslän, Sweden, north east from Hisingen where the Göta river splits into two branches (20 km (12 mi) north of Gothenburg). It commands the surrounding area from a cliff 40 m (130 ft) high, with the river forming a natural moat around it.

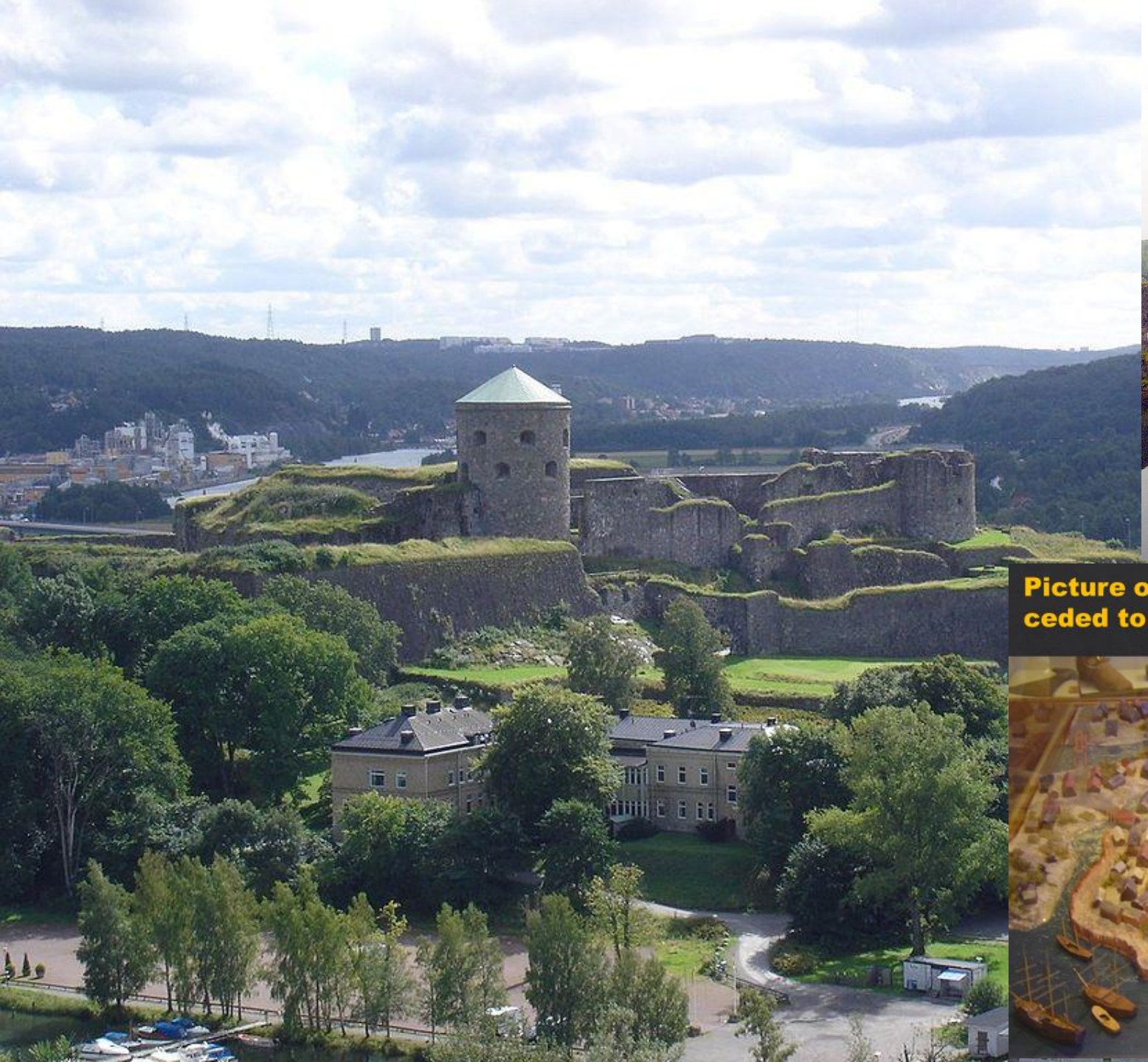
Initial construction

began in 1308 under King Haakon V Magnuson, king of Norway from 1299 to 1319

https://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lista_%C3%B6ver_slott_och_herrg%C3%A5rdar_i_Bohusl%C3%A4n#/media/Fil:Bohus_f%C3%A4stning,_den_4_juli_2006,_bild_12.JPG

Picture of model of Bohus Fortress, as it was before it was ceded to the Swedes

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bohus_Fortress#/media/File:Model_baahus_fortress_sweden.jpg



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https://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karlstens_f%C3%A4stning#/media/Fil:Carlstens_Fastning_Flygfoto.JPG

Carlsten is a stone fortress located at Marstrand, on the western coast of Sweden. The fortress was built on the orders of King Carl X of Sweden following the Treaty of Roskilde, 1658 to protect the newly acquired province of Bohuslän from hostile attacks.

The site of Marstrand was chosen because of its location and its access to an ice free port. Initially a square stone tower was constructed, but by 1680 it was reconstructed and replaced by a round shaped tower. Successive additions to the fortress were carried out, by the inmates sentenced to hard labour, until 1860 when it was reported finished.

Gåsevadholm Castle is a castle on an island in the Rolfsån river in Halland, Sweden. Sir John Maclean, 1st Baronet was the Lord of Gåsevadholm

Skottorp castle in Halland, Sweden.

Tjolöholm Castle (Swedish: Tjolöholms slott) is a country house, built 1898-1904, in Halland, Sweden. It is located on a peninsula in the Kungsbacka Fjord on the Kattegat coast. Tjolöholm Castle was designed by architect Lars Israel Wahlman, in a style inspired by Tudor architecture.

Örebro Castle

https://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lista_%C3%B6ver_slott_och_herrg%C3%A5rdar_i_N%C3%A4rke#/media/Fil:%C3%96rebro_slott_02.jpg

Kalmar Castle (Swedish: Kalmar slott) is a castle in the city Kalmar in the province of Småland in Sweden.

During the twelfth century a round defensive tower was built on Kalmarsund and a harbour constructed. At the end of the thirteenth century King Magnus Ladulås had a new fortress built with a curtain wall, round corner towers and two square gatehouses surrounding the original tower.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalmar_Castle#/media/File:Kalmar_Slott_Aug2011.jpg

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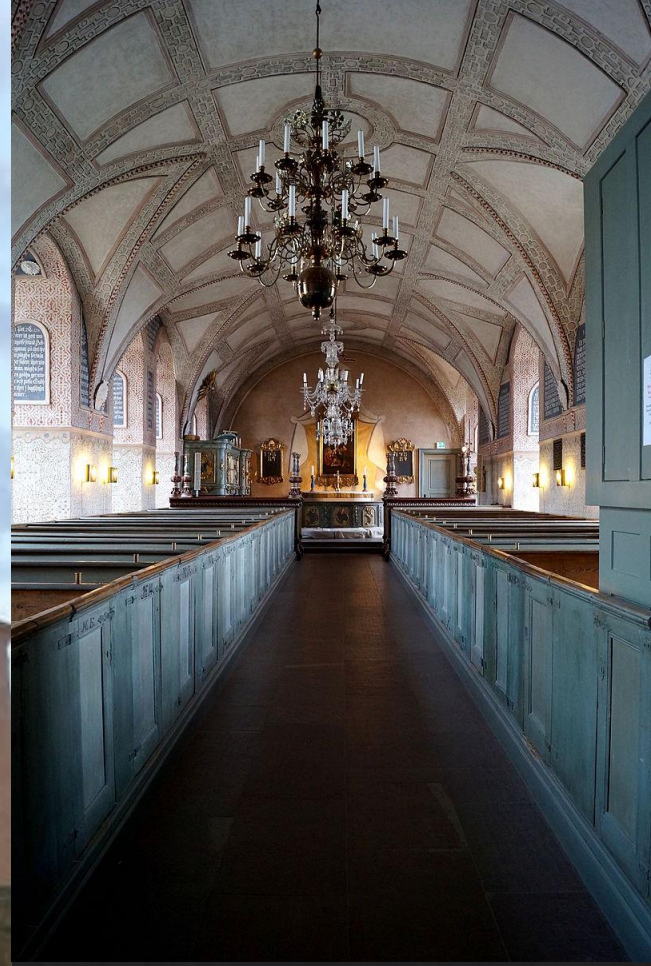

The castle chapel.

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The castle chapel.

Stävlö Castle

Stävlö is one of the most eccentric Swedish buildings of the 19th century, and was designed by the owner Carl Otto Posse himself, who based the shape of the building on the Posse family coat of arms.

After he became owner of the estate in 1834, Posse had the original manor house knocked down for his new construction, which was completed in 1860.

https://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Teleborgs_slott#/media/Fil:LA2-vx06-teleborg3.jpg

https://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Teleborgs_slott#/media/Fil:LA2-vx06-teleborg1.jpg

Teleborgs Castle

Despite its medieval style, the castle was built in 1900 by architect firm Lindvall & Boklund.

Teleborgs Castle Sweden

Björksund castle

The Björksund estate first belonged to the Grip family, but came in the late Middle Ages through marriage to the Privy Councilor Göran Eriksson Gyllenstierna (1498-1575) of Fågelvik.

Katrineholm Castle Eriksberg

The estate were the current Ericsberg Castle is situated is mentioned under the name Pintorp or Pinnatorp in 1508, when the nobleman Knut Nilsson of Bosgård sold it to lady Anna Karlsdotter, widow after Erik Eriksson Gyllenstierna the Younger. Through Anna, the estate belonged to the Gyllenstierna family until 1733.

Gripsholm Castle

A fortress was built at the location in the 1370s by Bo Jonsson Grip. It was sold to queen Margaret in 1404, and remained the property of the crown until it was acquired by Sten Sture the Elder in 1472. It was donated to a convent for males of the order of the Carthusians in 1498,

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Catherine Jagiellon and her son Sigismund in Gripsholm prison

Catherine Jagiellon (Polish: Katarzyna Jagiellonka; Swedish: Katarina Jagellonica, Lithuanian: Kotryna Jogailatė; 1 November 1526 – 16 September 1583) was a Polish princess and the wife of John III of Sweden. As such, she was Duchess of Finland (1562–83), Queen of Sweden (1569–83) and Grand Princess of Finland (1581–83).

On 4 October 1562, Catherine was married in the Lower Castle of Vilnius, Lithuania, to Duke John of Finland, the second son of Gustav I and half-brother of the then-reigning King Eric XIV.

Nynäs Castle is a castle situated in the locality of Tystberga, south of Stockholm, Sweden.

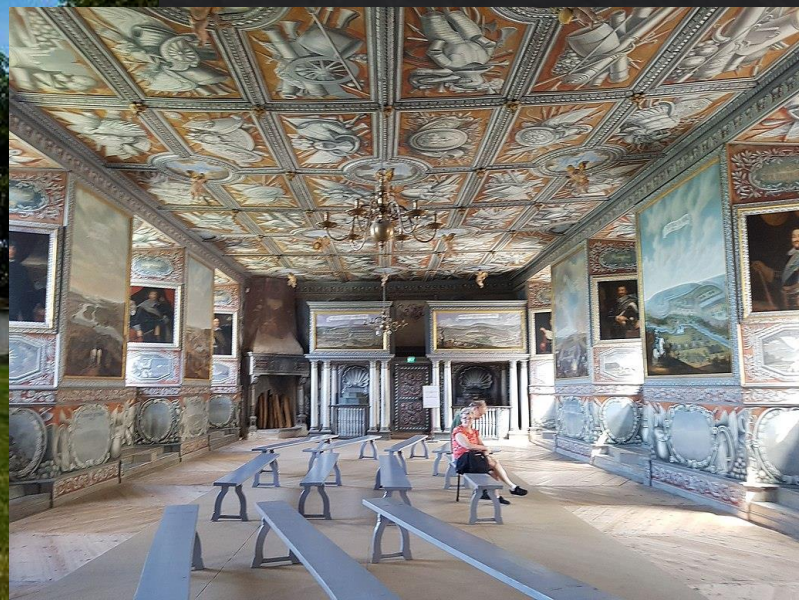
The manor-house was built by the Gyllenstierna family in the late 17 century and is today considered to be one of the best-preserved historic houses open to the public in Sweden.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nyn%C3%A4s_Castle#/media/File:Nyn%C3%A4sslott.salon_b.jpg

Ulriksdal Palace

Hedvig Eleonora had grand plans for the palace and renamed it in 1684 Ulriksdal in honor of its intended future owner, her grandson Prince Ulric. The prince, however, died at the age of one and Hedvig Eleonora kept the palace until her death in 1715 when the property was transferred to the crown for King Frederick I's disposal.

Built by architect Hans Jacob Kristler in 1643–1645 as a country retreat.

Läckö Castle

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